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UNITED STAT	ES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
SOUTHERN DI	STRICT OF NEW YORK	
Case No. 08	-13555	
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In the Matte	er of:	
LEHMAN BROTI	HERS HOLDINGS, INC., et al.	
Del	btors.	
	x	
	United States Bankruptcy Court	
	One Bowling Green	
	New York, New York	
	September 19, 2008	
	4:36 PM	
BEFORE:	:	
HON. JAMES N	M. PECK	
U.S. BANKRU	PTCY JUDGE	

that we all recognize that we're engaged in something here that's very special. This is the most momentous bankruptcy hearing I've ever sat through either as a lawyer or as a judge. And I'm guessing I'm not alone in that sense.

One could be a theoretical bankruptcy jurist and say transactions such as this should always be subject to more time so that parties can better assess the consequences of the transactions. Bankruptcy Rule 6003 which was enacted recently was designed among other things to slow down activities in the first twenty days of big bankruptcy cases. This is Friday. This case was filed on Monday. What we're doing is unheard of but imperative.

I am completely satisfied that I am fulfilling my duty as a United States bankruptcy judge in approving this transaction and in finding that there is no better or alternative transaction for these assets, that the consequences of not approving a transaction could prove to be truly disastrous. And those adverse consequences are meaningful to me as I exercise this discretion. The harm to the debtor, its estates, the customers, creditors, generally, the national economy and the global economy could prove to be incalculable.

Moreover, it's not just about avoiding harm.

Approving the transaction secures whether for ninety days or for a lifelong career employment for 9,000 employees at Lehman, and holds together an operation the value of which is really

someone could argue that there is a similar emergency. It's hard for me to imagine a similar emergency.

And so, as to those objectors who say it would be establishing bad precedent to approve this transaction, I say no. This is not a bad precedent. To the contrary. It's an extraordinary example of the flexibility that bankruptcy affords under circumstances such as this. It's an example that creative minds working diligently day and night even under the worst of circumstances can create remarkably complicated transactions that preserve value. I am proud to have been part of this process.

I'm also satisfied that if everybody stays who needs to comment on the order that some of the legal issues that have been raised during the objection phase of this hearing can be addressed. I note the arguments made by Mr. Bienenstock on behalf of the Walt Disney Company, that I can't do anything that's illegal. And he's right. However, it's not illegal to enter orders that include from time to time language that people dispute or language that may be ambiguous or language that might have been better drafted. I regret to say that I think I do it every day. And most of it's because I enter orders that you draft. So, I don't think it's illegal for me to do something that may lead to an argument in the future as to what the language of the order means.

As far as Mr. Rosner's arguments are concerned and

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